THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 14 MARCH, 1837. [NO. 9377.

FOR LONDON.—The *Cambridge*, 802 Tons, *J. A. Douglas*, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers and carries a surgeon, will sail early in April.—Apply at the Office of *Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.* where plans of the cabins may be had.—Bombay March 13th 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The Ship "*Palmira*" 600 Tons, *William Loader* Commander, Expected Daily, and will have immediate despatch. Has superior accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For passage apply to *Messrs. McGregor Brownrigg and Co.*—Bombay, 14th March, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The fine fast sailing newly coppered Ship Severn, *Captain H. Wake*, of 600 tons register; has excellent accommodation for passengers, and has a surgeon attached. For freight, or passage, apply to *Messrs D. and M. Pestonjee*, or to the commander at their office.—Bombay, 14th March, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUCLES; Captain *Smith*. For passage, apply to the Captain, at *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co's.* Rampart-row, 14th March 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OF OPIUM ONLY,—The fast sailing ship *Scaleby Castle, Captain William Morgan*; will leave this for Lintin in China, with all despatch. Application to be made to Messrs. CURSETJEE ARDASER AND Co.—Bombay, 14th March, 1837.

FOR MADRAS.—Touching on the Malabar Coast and Ceylon, the fast sailing BARQUE EAMONT 300 Tons burthen *N. Burtsal*, commander. Has a considerable part of her freight engaged and will have quick despatch- For Freight or passage, apply to *Messrs. Frith and Co.*—Nesbit lane, March 14th 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at my Office in the Town Hall, on this day, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon; when all persons who have presented Petitions against the Assessment, within the limits of the Town, are directed *to appear* before His Majesty's Bench of Justices, and to *bring their* witnesses in support of their claims for reduction.

GEO. NOTON,—*Clerk of the Peace.*

Town Hall, Bombay, March, 14th 1837.

जाहीर खबर

ह्या लिहीण्यावरून खबर देत जा हे किं तारीख १४ वी ह्या दिवसां दो न प्रहरी १२ रा वाजतां पोस जष्टीस वि साहेब, लोक घरांच्या टाकसा बाबद तजवीज करावयास किल्यांत टौनहा ल आफीसांत बसतील याकरितां ज्यां हां मुंबई शहरच्या हद्दीतल्या घराच्या टाकसा बाबद आर्ज्या दील्या आहेत, त्यांस हुकूम करीतांहां किं टाकसाचे पै से कमी करावयाकरीतां आपलालेशाच दो असताल ते घेउन तेथे हाजीर व्हा वें. मुंबई टौनहाल तारीख १४ वी मा हे मार्च सन १८३७.

जी नोटन.

पोस जष्टीस क्लार्क.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXNDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *eadenhall street* (*next door to the India use*), secure the most prompt and speedy tention in regard to the clearing and forarding of their baggage; engaging furshed apartments in town to prevent the pense of resorting to hotels; procuring mediate return engagements for native rvants, and in all other matters consent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India d Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenl street.—London, 11th Sept. 1836.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. ays' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

mbay, 14th March, 1837.

BILLS ON LONDON, on LIVERPOOL, at 3 days, 30 days, 3 months or 6 months' sight, on sale at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co,

MUSIC.—H. A. CANNON,—Begs to advise the public, that he has just received from London, an investment of the latest and most popular Vocal and Instrumental Music, of every description, to which he particularly invites attention.—Fresh Guitar, Violin, and Violincello, Strings, Ruled Music paper, Ruling and dotting pens, Tuning Forks and Hammers, &c. always on hand.

ON SALE.—Several very handsome Piano Fortes from Collard and Collard (late Clementi and Co.,) of London, may be seen at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart row, 14th March 1837.

WITH reference to our advertisement of the 11th instant, the public are hereby informed that the Steamer HUGH LINDSAY will be despatched to the PERSIAN GULPH and not to SUEZ as inadvertently stated in the notification alluded to, and that consequently no packet will be made by us for conveyance though the medium of *Mr. Waghorn's* Agency.

FARNWORTH AND Co.

Agents to Mr. Waghorn.

Army Agency, March 14*th*, 1837.

A CARD,—*Nesserwanjee and Furdoonjee Framjee* beg to inform their friends and the public that they have just received by the latest arrival from London and exposed for sale at their shop, opposite to the Secretary's office; an invoice of Hats by Remain, consisting of new regulation staff cocked Hats, Surgeon's Ditto, Officers regulation chakoe dress Caps, fine beaver and silk Gentlemen's Hats of 1½ inches brims, &c. &c. &c,

THIS DAY Tuesday the 14th March instant, *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at *Sir Charles Malcolm's* residence Byculla, a first sized Bengal Billiard Table, with balls, and cues complete made by "Corrie" and is in excellent order.

A cape waggon, made to order by "Sullie," at Cape Town, a large Bathing Tub, a Palanquin, in good order, has been newly painted and fifted up, a variety of choice Plants, a Drawing-room clock by McCabe, a very fine Guzerat Bullock for drawing water, a fine young Buffalo, with Calf. and a variety of valuable Household Furniture.

The sale will commence at 11 A. M.—Nesbit Lane, 14th March, 1837.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINES.—*Messrs. Sprague, Frith and Co.*—Have just received a small supply of the above, consisting of the Pills No. 1, and No. 2, and the Vegetable aperient Cleaning Powders.

S. F. and Co. have on sale Gunter and Hooper's Cooling Machines of different sizes Glauber Salts for ditto.—Bombay, 14th March, 1837.

FOR SALE.—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR attached, for 1837.—It is corrected up to the latest date.—*Price—Rupees 6 per copy*.—Courier Office, 14th March

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. J. G. Lawson, 2d Bengal Light Cavalry from Meerut.
Capt. Cumming, Bombay Regt. from Poonah.
Lieut. J. C. Bate, Staff from Sholapoor.

DEPARTURES.

Major Daly, H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoon's to Kirkee.
Lieut. Holmes, 12th Regt. N. I. to Rajcotc.
Lieut. Henry Heyman, attached 19th Regt. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

At Kaira, on the 4th instant, Susan relict of the late G. C. Irwin, Esq. Advocate General, of Bombay, aged 24 years

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS

March 11th, French Ship Paraguay, Contard, Master Rio Janeiro 16th October, 1836.
Passengers.—3 Frenchmen.

DEPARTURES.

March 12th. Brig Brook, Adam Bleasdale, Master to Falmouth.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester, and Sloop Rose.
E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, Floating Chapel—Aurora, Sloop Coote,
FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, John Marsh, Earl of Balcarras, Caledonia, Duncan, Adams, Eucles, William Turner, Kingston, Severn, Amelia, Cestrian, Minerva and Cambridge.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Good Success, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Helen, Charles Forbes, Fort William, Gopall Crushna, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Scaleby Castle, Nassary, Janet, Caledonia, Lowjee Family, Glenelg, Futtay Salam, Shannon, Sultana, Dowlut Persaud, Lonach, Hamoody, Edmonstone, Hamont, Kusrovie, Betsy, Hamido, and Balfour.
STEAMER.—Indus.
AMERICAN.—Barbara.
ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, and Futta Kalimon.
AMERICAN—Elizabeth.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.
PORTUGUESE BARQUE.—Volunteer.
FRENCH SHIP.—Paraguay.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 14th MARCH, 1837.

It is said, we believe on good authority, that Government are not disinclined to despatch the New Steamers, expected from England, with packets to Suez, provided the Public will find the coals, taking in exchange the profits on the passage money and letters. We confess we lean so much to the despatch of Steamers by this route, by hook or by crook, in the present state of Steam affairs, that we are loth to express our distaste to the detail of this plan: but we cannot but think that the clearer course would be, that a portion of our dormant Steam Fund should be placed, *if necessary*, at the disposal of Government for the purpose; and sure we are that this is a suggestion far less objectionable, than the projected alienation on the *crotchet* of the Euphrates. We are compelled to say this, in the present conjuncture, though at variance with the private wishes we would fain indulge in, that the honorable exertions of Colonel Chesney may not have been thrown away: and altogether lost they cannot be. We give his letter to the Madras Committee, with the comments of the Madras Herald.

It is now reported as the reason for the detention of the long expected Steamers, that the Builders or Engineers had remonstrated against their despatch in the middle of winter, in consequence of which they were likely to be detained in England until the spring.

The Sessions commenced, on Friday last, before the Honorable the Chief Justice, and terminated yesterday. The following Gentlemen were on the Grand Jury.

Benjamin Noton, Esq. Foreman.

Andrew Farquharson, Esq.	Mahomed Aly Rogay, Esq.
J. H. Sonenkalb, Esq.	Hormajee Bomanjee, Esq.
F. Martin, Esq.	Munmohundass Davidas, Esq.
R. G. Lancaster, Esq.	
Alexander Bell, Esq.	Luximon Hurrychunderjee, Esq.
W. Edmond, Esq.	
A. S. Finlay, Esq.	James Wright, Esq.
Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Esq.	R. W. Crawford, Esq.
Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.	F. Bourchier, Esq.
Wiswunath Ramchunder Dalvy, Esq.	H. F. Owen, Esq.
	T. R. Richmond, Esq.
Jehangeer Nasserwanjee Wadia, Esq.	A. B Orlebar, Esq.
	R. L. Leckie, Esq.

The Calendar stood as follows.

Henry Edward Goldsmid, Manslaughter, No Bill.

Sunjoo Seeda, Burglary, not Guilty.

Daniel Detloff Von Ranzow, Administering Poison with intent to murder, Guilty, Sentence, Transportation for life to New South Wales.

Henry Edward Goldsmid, Assault, Pleads Guilty, Sentence, that he the said Henry Edward Goldsmid, do pay a fine of ten Rupees to our Sovereign Lord the King.

Nathoobhoy Ramdass, Riot and Assault, No Bill.

Soorutram Dowlutram, Vurudbhanjee Dooleechundjee, Patell Teecum, Boodmuljee Cancassia, Treemuck Hurjeevan, Framjee Pallanjee, Muncherjee Cursetjee, and Hormusjee Heerjee, Assault, Guilty, Sentence, that they the said Defendants do pay a fine of one Rupee each, and that their recognizances be discharged.

REX *V.* GOLDSMID.

Upon this case being called on, Mr. Campbell, the Counsel for the defendant, rose and said, that on consideration, he would not trespass on the time of the Court, and the Jury, by going into it, and that the Defendant would plead guilty to the assault; he however would wish that before the Defendant was called up for judgment, he should have an opportunity to file some affidavits in explanation of the circumstances, and in mitigation of punishment.

The Chief Justice then said that the Session would be adjourned until to-day, and that he could not avoid noticing who the Defendant was, and the inconvenience which must arise to him in being called up at a future period—for instance, the first day of next Term.

Mr. Campbell suggested, that perhaps his Lordship would adjourn to this day, by which time the affidavits would be ready.

The Chief Justice then asked if the prosecutor intended to file any affidavits in answer or in aggravation—upon which the Advocate General rose and said, it was not his intention to file any affidavit in answer to any that might be filed on the part of the defendant; that of course it was open to him to make any remark, upon those affidavits of the defendant when filed by him: the C. J. then asked if the Advocate General wished to say any thing *now*, as from what he (the C. J.) saw of the case, (and he had read all the depositions on the part of the prosecution), it did not seem to him that any affidavits were required on the part of the defendant.

The Advocate General then said that he would merely observe that this prosecution was brought forward on the part of the Government for two reasons—1st that it might not be supposed by the Natives, that there was any wish on the part of the Government, to stifle such enquiry as would lead them to suppose, that a European might commit an assault without being punished. The 2d reason was that it would have the tendency to prevent any similar occurrence in future—the great wish on the part of the Government was to convince the natives that they would be protected by the Government against any European—The C. J. then asked if Mr. Goldsmid were in Court, who then appeared—the C. J. said. "I have considered this case attentively and have gone through the whole of the depositions and informations, which had been sent down on the part of the prosecution, and I feel as much in possession of the whole of the facts of the case, as if it had been gone through before a Jury."

"I am not sorry that the case has been stopped in the present stage, for I think that every useful purpose has been answered by merely bringing it forward, and I think also that a sound discretion has been exercised, in adopting the course which has been pursued. I do however think, that unless the case had been brought to the notice of the Grand Jury, it would not have been so satisfactory: the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury have now had all the facts before them, and after a minute investigation of the case, have thrown out the bill for manslaughter, which had been sent up, and in my opinion unnecessarily sent up. I think the Grand Jury very properly threw it out, for I have read through these depositions, and I do not find the slightest evidence to induce me to suppose that the course pursued by the defendant either caused, or even hastened, the death of the Prisoner. We find that an inquest sat upon the body, and there was that done which was quite satisfactory, although not done in the form pursued here in the island of Bombay, where we have the Coroner and his machinery—it appears that a prisoner was brought before the defendant charged with a crime, which it was his duty to examine into as a Magistrate. The defendant had every reason to believe both from the report which was sent to him with the prisoner, and from what was told him by the persons who brought the prisoner to him, that he was pretending sickness, and obstinately standing mute, when queries were put to him—Now I am sure that the defendant, upon reconsideration, must feel that the means he pursued to elicit the truth were not proper, and it must now appear to him that his duty was to have sent the prisoner back to prison—instead of adopting the measures he pursued, he must now perceive the value of that maxim of the English Law, that a man, in the custody of the Law, is entitled to the protection of the Law. I feel certain that the Defendant will not be apt to commit himself, in a similar manner again: for the annoyance and inconvenience which he must have already experienced, by what has taken place, will be more likely, to prevent a recurrence of a similar nature, than any punishment which this Court could inflict on him. I shall now order the Defendant to be dismissed, on Payment of a fine of 10 Rs. and he will have the satisfaction of leaving the Court, without the slightest shadow of a suspicion attaching to him, that he, in the most remote degree, either caused, or hastened, the death of the Prisoner."

MADRAS.

RETIRING FUND MEETING.

At a Meeting held at the College Hall, pursuant to a Notice of the 7th Instant, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the following Officers present.

Colonel Evans, C. B.
Lieut Colonel Cleveland, 38th Regiment.
Lieut Colonel Hanson, Quarter Master General.
Major Fryer, Deputy Military Secy, to Govt.
Captains Moberly, Secretary Military Board,—Dodds Cantonment Adjutant, Palaveram,—Fraser, 45th Regiment,—Macdonald, 45th do.—Bruce, 35th do.—Mackenzie, 2d Assist. Mily. Auditor Genl.—Morgan, 50th Regiment,—Power, Assistant Military Auditor General, and Cowie, 18th Regimeut.
Lieutenants, Haines, 18th do.—Snow, 24th do.—Oliphant, 35th do.—Boulderson, 35th do.—James, 35th do.—Johnson, 18th do. and Stevens, 18th do.
Ensign W. E. Hay, 35th do.

The following Officers being unable to attend, request to have their names inserted as in favour of the object of the Meeting.

Majors Vivian, 18th Regiment, and Bradford, 35th do.
Captain Senior, 35th do.
Ensign S. Hay, 35th do,

Colonel Evans, C. B. is unanimously called to the Chair—and after an address explanatory of the general object in view—requests Captain Moberly who has borne a prominent part in originating the Meeting to enter into a detail of the proceedings in Bombay, and founded thereon, these of a General Meeting at Bangalore, as also proceedings of Officers in Coorg held at Mercara, which being done and discussed—it is determined that the propositions prepared by Captain Moberly be at one submitted for the consideration of those present—they are accordingly put by the Chairmam.

1st.—Shall a Retiring Fund be established for the Infantry of the Madras Army?—unanimously carried.

2d.—Shall it be by Bonus, not Annuity?—unanimously carried.

3d.—Shall the principle of a Retiring Fund which has been proposed in Bombay form the basis of the Madras Retiring Fund?—carried with one dissenting voice.

4th.—Shall a General Committee of Officers be named to embody the foregoing resolutions, prepare scale of Subscriptions and other necessary information for approval of a General Meeting to be convened hereafter—unanimously carried.

Proposed by Major Fryer and seconded by Captain Dodds, that a Committee of 13 be elected with power to complete their number in case of vacancies.

The following Officers are accordingly requested to form the Committee.

Colonel Evans, C. B.	Captain Dodds,
Lieut. Col. Cleveland,	,, MacDonald,
,, James,	,, Mackenzie,
Major Fryer,	Lieut. Snow,
,, Bradford,	,, Boulderson, and
,, Vivian,	,, Haines.
Captain Moberly,	

Proposed by Colonel Evans and seconded by Captain MacDonald, that the thanks of the Meeting he offered to Captain Moberly for the public spirit he has evinced and the trouble taken in forwarding the object in view—as well as for his consideration in offering accommodation at the Military Fund Office for the Meetings of the Committee.—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Captain Dodds and seconded by Major Fryer, that the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the different Newspapers of the Presidency.—Carried.

Proposed by Major Fryer and seconded by Lieutenant Colonel Cleaveland, that the thanks of the Meeting be offered to Colonel Evans, C. B. for his conduct in the Chair.—Carried unanimously.

G. G. MACKENZIE, Captain.

MADRAS, 11*th Feb.* 1837. *Secretary to the Committee.*

Sir FREDERICK ADAM has definitively engaged his passage on the *Java*, and will embark on that Vessel on Saturday morning, immediately after which she will put to sea. The temporary charge of the Madras Government until the arrival of Lord Elphinstone will then devolve upon the Honorable Mr. Russell.—*Spectator, March* 1.

We regret to say that accounts have been received from Bombay of the death of Captain Hunter of the Cavalry of that Presidency, by an act of self destruction.

This event throws open to the Madras Presidency the situation of "Joint Remount Agent," an appointment held alternately by a Madras and a Bombay Officer. If we are rightly informed, and we have every reason to think so, that the supply of Horses received of late into our studs has been of an indifferent description, the post grows into additional importance, and its intimate association with the public interests should induce the Government to reflect, ere they nominate to it, that the incumbent requires to possess the qualifications of, a peculiarly intimate knowledge of horse flesh, judgment, zeal and activity. We believe the appointment is considered to rest in the Commissariat Department, to which there can be no particular objection as long as an Officer is easy of selection therein with the requisites we have above named: but in the opposite event, or if our Government deem it advisable to look elsewhere, they should remember that the Army at large, rather than any particular branch, presents the field to select from, and they should fasten their choice on some one who, alive to the importance of the post, has an equal adaption to the discharge of its responsible duties.

Since writing the foregoing we are given to understand that the Bombay Remount Agency is to be conferred on Captain McNeill of the 6th Cavalry.—*Ibid.*

COLONEL CHESNEY.

Parell, Bombay, Feb. 10, 1837.

SIR,—I request you will do me the honor of returning my warmest acknowledgments to the Gentlemen who met on the 21st ultimo; for the notice they were so kind to

take of the Euphrates Expedition—in the 4th paragraph of the Resolutions then passed: for although our efforts were animated by other, and I trust better hopes, than those which can be altogether realized in our day, yet I cannot feel quite indifferent to the flattering mark of approbation bestowed upon us at Madras; for the exertions made to accomplish the minor, but most important objects of a regular Steam Communication to, and from India.

The erroneous impression seems to prevail that we were sent out to open a Mail Communication at once, which in fact was never contemplated, or provided for in any way. as an immediate result of an enterprise undertaken to ascertain the practicability of navigating the river Euphrates; and having made the thorough examination requisite for the purpose,—as well as the possible extention of our commerce along it by means of Steam, we were to take the same pains in exploring the Geography of the rivers Karoon and Tigris, where extensive researches were also to be carried on, in Geology, Natural History, and other scientific branches; which must have terminated by this time, as far as we were concerned, with the examination of the 3d great stream, the Tigris with its coal fields: and happily, all have been proved to be quite navigable throughout the year.

With regard to the first of the three objects, reports are now before Ministers from each of the Officers composing the expedition, giving with one voice although in different words, the unhesitating opinion that the river Euphrates is eminently suited for a rapid, safe, (and on account of the fuel) very economical line of communication: and surely it is not too much to expect that the opinion of able Officers serving without pecuniary advantages, on the broad ground of being useful to the empire at large, should have fair weights at least until they are contradicted by other examinations; on the result of the proposed double experiment, on which, as far as the Euphrates is concerned, our reputation as Officers will depend:—and if my observations have not failed me, it will prove to be an easier river to ascend than the Rhine, the Danube, or even the Nile.

I presume that the main object desired by every friend of India, is a regular communication for the Mails at all events; and for Passengers also, if it can be managed without a heavy loss: but the fear of the latter seems to have deterred private speculation in England, unless £65,000 a year is first promised by Government; and the discordant proceedings at the different Presidencies of India, have not been *altogether* calculated to obtain so large a bonus in these times; especially, as I presume that 12 voyages a year might be made to and from Suez, at a loss of about £40,000: or, a similar number along the Euphrates, by sinking 8 or 10,000£ annually.

Without joining in the reproaches which are the consequences of those unhappy discussions and which have prevented any thing like real efforts, it cannot be denied that if the Indian public were to step forward with 50 or 100,000£ as the foundation of a Company to open the Red Sea, the remainder would be readily subscribed in England so as to put that route into speedy, and full operation: but as such a project has not all the fascinations of a Bank, it is to be feared that our hopes rest on Government alone;—and if I am not greatly mistaken, they will not be disappointed.

Probably up to this very moment the real difficulty at home has been, to know how a regular Mail line can be established with the least loss;—and there is in my opinion but one way of deciding this point, which at the risk of being tedious, I will endeavour to explain: with the hope of being useful to a cause which has interested me deeply since the year 1830: when, after a personal examination of Egypt, and part of the Red Sea, I warmly advocated that route.

The records kept at Bussora shew that a regular overland communication was maintained from 1792 until 1800 (at least) by means of sailing Vessels, leaving this port the 1st of each Month; with a Mail in duplicate, to be dispatched at the same time for London *from Bussora*, the one, viâ Aleppo to Constantinople, and the other through Bagdad to the same city.

The usual time of the sea voyage was a month and a half, during the Monsoon;—and about 24 days the rest of the year—The Dromidaries reached Aleppo (from Bussora) in 11 or 14 days;—13 more are consumed to Constantinople, and about 22 from thence to London.—The communications *back* and *forward*, seem to have been very regular—viz. in about 91 days in the Monsoon, and 71 the other 8 months.—4 vessels were employed on this service.

The *Antelope* Brig of.....	185 Tons.
The *Fly* Galliot of.....	29 only.
The *Viper* Cutter.....	90
And the *Abel* Schooner.....	85

The Mails were opened by the Arabs occasionally in search of Gold, but I have only met one instance of a packet being lost.—The whole expense was about 52,000 Rupees, but the actual returns from the letters are not stated:—the postage however was 10 Rupees for ¼ of Rupee weight from hence to London.

If despatches were carried in former times through the desert with such a degree of safety, there is no reason why the route might not be resumed just now, with better vessels or if possible Steamers.—The line is already established all the way every month from Falmouth to Beiroute; and the line of Dromedaries now about to be put in operation between the latter place and Mohammerah, will soon decide the question better than mere speculation;—but, to try it fairly, there should be a Steamer plying between Bombay and Mohammerah;—for which one vessel would suffice to *go*, and *come* alternate months.—Supposing therefore, that the *Hugh Lindsay* were to be allotted to this service partially (if not exclusively)—there is nothing more to be done as far as letters are concerned; and a moderate postage would most likely pay *every* expense.

But with reference to public feeling, and convenience, it is to be hoped that something more satisfactory will be attempted when the new Steamers reach India.—three Steamers with the assistance of a sailing vessel occasionally, and having two small Steamers on the Euphrates at the annual cost of £500 each, would considering the shorter voyage to Mohammerah enable the Government to open the Red Sea as well, by alternate monthly voyages during the next 18; or, other times as might be sufficient to demonstrate to the world, all the advantages and misadvantages of each; before we establish one of them *permanently*, or both at different seasons, should this be more suitable.

It appears to me that there are several good reasons for opening both routes at the same time.

1st. The three Steamers could not keep up a Monthly communication to Suez,—but by going the shorter voyage alternately to the Gulph,—they might keep up the 12 voyages for a time, say 9 voyage in each direction.

2d We are not quite sure that either of the routes would be practicable at all seasons, and a continued experiment can alone decide this point, and at the same time the relative speed, expense, &c

3d. Plague is said to exist in Egypt and Syria almost always at different times, therefore the one might be open whilst the other is shut, either from this cause, or war, disturbances, &c.

4th. The commercial and piratical relations of the Persian Gulf, and our interests in Persia itself—require at least occasional and regular communications, which would be secured by the double line of the Red Sea and Euphrates: and if neither of them should fully answer our expectations; there will be the resource of experimenting on two others:—the one being, along the river Tigris to Trebezonde, and from thence by Sea to Constantinople, Malta, and England;—whilst the other, would be through Persia to Trebezonde, and thence by the Danube and the Rhine to England,—which may be said to be almost open already.

The grand object is to have some regular communication or other, but in the present progressive state of Steam we ought to begin with the shortest and cheapest lines possible, looking forward to more daring attempts some 10 or 20 years hence, when the Monsoons may not only be overcome,—but *paying* voyages made from Madras and Calcutta to Suez, as well as round the Cape.—These objects cannot however be obtained until vessels are constructed to carry fuel at a cheaper rate, and for double the time that has been accomplished as yet; consequently, we ought to be content for the present, with what may be actually practicable from Bombay either to *Suez*, or the *Persian Gulf*; as experience may decide for, or against the latter.

But lest "I should be further tedious to you" I shall merely add that if the Euphrates were only to contribute its mile to the good cause, by being used at such times as the Red Sea may not be available from any cause whatever; it would still deserve some dispassionate consideration, as a mere auxiliary; especially, as great moral and commercial benefits may be the consequence of *renewing* our former intercourse through Arabia: and after all, it would not be much to boast of, that the subjects of a Sailor King, should be able (with the assistance of Steam) to do as much as those of Queen Elizabeth did only with sailing vessels,—that is making the Great River a high road to India, where; our present Sovereign as he feels quite as much at stake, as her Majesty had; and if it had depended upon King William instead of Parliament, both lines would have been in *operation at this instant*.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
F. R. CHESNEY.

The Honorable Sir ROBT. COMYN,
&c. &c. &c.
Chairman of the Steam Meeting,
on the 21st Jan. at Madras.

Colonel Chesney's letter to Sir R. Comyn, as Chairman of the last Steam Meeting, is well worthy of an attentive perusal; more particularly as showing that even that gallant Officer himself never entertained the idea that the Euphrates route was to supercede the route by the Red Sea; but to be used as an auxiliary "at such times as the Rea Sea may not be available from any cause whatever." In that view of the case, and as a means of increasing our knowledge of the people living on the banks of the river, its geology, and Natural History, we cannot regret the expense which the English Government have already incurred—nor should we protest against further outlay, for that purpose, as long as it does not interfere with the establishment of Steam communication by the Red Sea.

It is not without considerable satisfaction that we direct the attention of our readers to the last paragraph but one of Colonel Chesney's letter—for standing nearly alone in Madras, as we are said to do, in our preference to the shortest and cheapest line of communication, we cannot but be proud of having the support of a person of so much practical information as Colonel Chesney. We do not exactly agree that 10 or 20 years more must elapse before *paying* voyages may be made between Madras or Calcutta and Suez—but nothing can be more evident, in our opinion, than that "the grand object is to have some regular communication or other, but, in the present progressive state of Steam, we ought *to begin* with the *shortest* and *cheapest* lines possible." This is precisely the view which we have always taken of Steam communication, that we should begin with the *shortest* and *cheapest* route, and keep it up as regularly as possible—leaving all other plans to be added when required *by those who require them*. To ask the British Government, and the Honorable Company, to incur a heavy expense, for the purpose of keeping up Steam Communication between India and Europe is perfectly reasonable, because they must be indirectly and ultimately the greatest gainers by the improvement which takes place in the intercourse between the two countries—but to call upon them to add considerably to the original outlay, as well as the subsequent expense, in order to accommodate those *passengers* who may wish to proceed overland from this side of India, does not appear at all fair, nor we have any right to demand it at their hands. Let the British and Indian Governments take upon themselves the risk of the shortest and least expensive route for overland communication—and if it be afterwards thought desirable to send Steamers, or sailing vessels, from this side of India, either to meet the Bombay Steamers, or, to proceed to Suez direct, let the comprehensives of Calcutta and Madras come forward and establish them at their own expense.

The *Conservative* of last evening says, in reference to Colonel Chesney's letter, that he is "glad to perceive that his present Majesty is an advocate for the comprehensive scheme"—but we fancy this is a mistake, as his Majesty's name is only mentioned in the last paragraph of the letter, where Colonel Chesney says—"if it had depended upon King William instead of Parliament, both lines would have been in *operation at this instant*"—meaning the lines from Bombay to Suez and the Persian Gulph, and not either of the comprehensive schemes. We are sorry to deprive the comprehensive of Royal support—but it is not likely that Colonel Chesney would be so unpolite as to bring in his Majesty as an advocate for the comprehensive scheme at present, when, according to his own showing, it would be a "daring attempt 10 or 20 years hence."
—*Madras Herald, March* 1.

DELHI.

Twelve months ago when I quitted Meerut I little expected ever to revisit its neighbourhood, much less did I expect to witness such a commotion as the expected arrival of Sir Henry Fane occasioned amongst all the old hands at the Station. I happened to arrive on one of the mornings appointed for a general parade, and was advised by a Civil Friend, who met me, to ride straight to the ground, where I should be amused at least, if not edified by the spectacle.

Several former Chiefs had made their tour of inspection, without exciting any great alarm amongst the Generals and Brigadiers, who expected their visit. The character of Sir Henry for strictness, however, had caused a general panic amongst the General Staff, and cocked hats were sadly at discount in the market, One or two worthy old Gentlemen fairly bolted, rather than encounter the terrible Sir Henry Fane! The General Staff of Meerut, however, nobly resolved to stand their ground, and having abundant time for preparation, they proceeded to make the best use of it.

Various reports had reached Meerut of Sir Henry's method of puzzling a Brigadier. It was said that, he occasionally stationed Staff Officers in different parts of the plain, to represent woods, rivers, and walls. A Regiment of Cavalry would be wigged by one man for trotting through an unfordable river? Another subject would declare himself to be a tree, a worthy descendant of the *truncus ficulnus*, immortalized by Horace! A third, more modestly proclaimed himself a morass! a fourth, theatrically exclaimed "I one by name present a wall"! All such puzzles were duly provided against, however, at Meerut and had even Burnam wood appeared on the scene of action, our gallant Brigadier would have known how to make the best use of it.

Practice they say makes perfect, and the Meerut Troops had certainly no excuse to offer should they fail to please the Commander-in-Chief.

But, as I said before, I arrived just in time to witness a grand parade. The Troops were drawn up on the well pulverised parade in front of the European lines. A remarkably respectable old gentleman, in a cocked hat, whom I took to be the general sat at a convenient distance, looking on, while a smaller personage, on a handsome grey charger, appeared to take the active management of the Parade. The latter gentleman bustled about with considerable activity, and, ever and anon, up went his hand, and firmly grasped the most prominent feature in his countenance; a good plan as I thought to exclude the dust, but in this I was mistaken.—*Delhi Gazette March*, 1.

It is well known that nearly one-eighth of the population of this Imperial City derive their means of subsistence by going out, at the dawn of day, and digging amidst the ruins of the old City of Delhi, and, at the close of day, bringing home something which they find buried and hidden in the earth and rubbish, and which, if not calculated to enrich them entirely, at least proves sufficient for ensuring the immediate and urgent wants of life: and it often happens that Providence rewards their labors by bringing them into contact with something, which, comparatively speaking, at once enriches them!

A tradition is extant, in Delhi, that a *Koomhar* (Potter) whilst digging for mud, found a *Chunderhaur*, the value of which he did not know; but on making his wife wear it, at a marriage festival, its great brilliancy and extreme lustre attracted general notice and admiration. The neighbours were induced to visit the wedding, for the purpose of looking at the wonderful ornament with which the Potter's wife had decorated herself; the intelligence spread like wild fire though the ward, of which she was a denizen: it at length reached the Policedar's ears: his cupidity naturally took fire; but the Koomhar would not easily give up his prize: the matter came before that sage and able Officer, Mr. Archibald Seton. The ornament was apprised; and valued at one *lac* of rupees! and, we are happy to add, for our readers information and gratification, awarded, by that equitable, good man, to the *Koomhar*, as a gift which Providence, in its wonderful mercies, had thrown in his way.

We feel, therefore, inclined to recommend the encouragement of some scheme for digging amidst the ruins, in the environs of this City, for hidden treasure; and believe that the Law is not adverse to the prosecution of such speculations, where any meterial public or private detriment is not likely to result; and it seems probable that the reservations on this head—that the State shall be entitled to one-third, we believe, and the remainder adjudged to the finder—are intended to encourage the prosecution of such schemes, not only with the view of recovering, and applying to the purposes of life, that which is otherwise uselessly buried in the bosom of the earth, but which, if found, is calculated to enrich and enhance the resources of national wealth and prosperity.

If this view of the matter be considered correct, we feel confident that Government will not discourage any effort, on the part of any one, to recover buried treasure within the circumference and environs of a City, in the vicinity of which, much wealth is reputed to be buried, from those periods, when Hindoostan became distracted and alarmed with the fears of successive invasions, and internal dissention, and when, as History and tradition inform us, it was customary for the Hindoos to bury and conceal their wealth in wells, subteranean vaults, and other spots, which the exigency of the times, and the constant alarms to which they were subjected, pointed out, to be the best places of security—and where the treasure and ornaments of the times lie buried in the abyss of uncertainty, in consequence of the sudden termination of existence, of those to whom the secret was known, by general massacre, assassination, or death.

It is even said that there are some families now in existence in Delhi to the senior member of whom the secret spots where their family, or ancestral, wealth, is buried, has been made known, from generation to generation, in the hope that, when a favorable opportunity occurs, they will be able to extract with safety what legitimately belongs to them; but for which they have refrained from prosecuting the search, from the apprehension that the cupidity of the powerful and influential may deprive them of what, it is, otherwise, preferable should lie concealed in a state of uselessness, in the solitary and distant hope that it may come safely into the possession of some lineal descendant, in the course of time. Such patient denial on the part of those, who are immersed in misery and want, when the certain prospect of amelioration is within rearch, will seem improbable to the European mind; but it is true that such family secrets, in Hindoo families in particular, have been preserved and handed down from generation to generation, with almost the same sacred and inviolable secrecy, as that which characterizes the sect of Free Masonry! This opinion is not chimerical, with reference to the fact, that within late years, since the introduction of the British rule, it is well known that one individual to whom the secret was known, had industriously amassed the means of *purchasing a spot were wealth was buried*, and, after enclosing and taking possession of it, had secretly extracted the treasure, and, become gradually and unexpectedly enriched in the World! On the other hand, many, to whom the secret is known, will not divulge it, in consequence of the spots, where the wealth is concealed, having, in the course of time, fallen into the possession of others, (who have erected valuable buildings on them,) or become enclosed portions of fields and gardens; or included in thorough fares, or public roads.

Some treasure is said to be buried under the foundation of Hamud Allies' residence. The late Captain Deremao, in the Malluwarrah Ward, bought an Estate, where he was informed that Treasure was burried, and, on getting the place dug up, succeeded in finding large pots filled with Gold Mohurs and Rupees! Such traditions are very current at Delhi: and, when we reflect on the condition of the Natives during the times of anarchy, misrule and disaffection, when Delhi was invaded by Nadir Shah, and Ahmud Shah Dooranee, it seems very probable and natural that the Hindoos, in particular, must have resorted to the alternative of concealing their wealth, in the manner currently described, in the hope of recovering afterwards, on the restoration of peace, what they otherwise preferred should remain buried.

Many people, on coming into possession of old Estates, and getting the foundation of fallen buildings dug up, or knocking down old walls, &c. have been fortunate in finding wealth. Such are, we understand, very common cases.

This digression is intended to shew, that, if public encouragement be given the prosecution of such schemes, the fears, with which the Asiatic mind is now alarmed, on the score of being *entirely* deprived by the State of what, they conceive belongs legitimately to the lineal descendant, will be gradualy and entirely dissipated; and whilst, on the one hand, many valuable tokens of antiquity and history, connected with the dark ages of superstition and idolatory, may naturally be expected to be discovered and brought to light, the financial resources of the State, will on the other, become improved, by bringing into use a vast quantity of wealth, which is, now, uselessly buried in the night of ages, and the abyss of utter uncertainty.—*Ibid.*

CHINA.

CAPTAIN HORSBURGH.

The sentiments expressed in the letter of a 'Sailor,' which appeared in the Canton Register of the 15th inst. were re-echoed by the public voice, and the wish to do honor, by some public act of the general body of mankind,—or at least of all civilised nations—was made known by a subsequent circular, proposing a meeting of all foreign residents in Canton on Tuesday last.

The meeting was accordingly held, and measures then adopted are detailed below.

Few will, we presume, dissent from the suggestion of Captain Hine, as being one peculiarly fit to honor the departed, whilst it will warn the living: *Horsburg's Directory* has been a *light* to many on their lengthned tracks in the perilous eastern seas; and *Horsburg's Light-houses* will, we trust, be multiplied, wherever possible, in the whole range of navigable waters which his labours have elucidated.

Pedra Branca, at the southern extremity of the China sea, will, doubtless, meet with the same general approval from the nantical and mercantile men elswhere as it has received in Canton.

That the amount of the general subscription will be com mensurate to the objects in view, and to Horsburghs memory, and in so honorable a manner to his labours, and thus confer a kind of immortality on his *type*,—as it were—on rocks and shoals, by the publication of the *Directory*—that the subscription of the world will be sufficient for these objects we have no doubt; in fact, the subscription and the result are both arguments *ad crumenam*—for commerce will be so much benefitted by such *indices*, that any sum will be well laid out to raise these memorials to *Horsburgh's* memory.

As we were going to Press we received a subscriber's letter; and we are glad to find that we are not alone in our idea of the best way of appropriating the amount of the subscriptions.

PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT MARKWICK'S HOTEL.
November 22nd, 1836.

For the purpose of taking into consideration the measures proper to be pursued, to render a lasting tribute of respect to the memory of the late Capt. Horsburgh.

W. JARDINE Esq., *in the Chair.*

The meeting was opened by Captain Hine who briefly stated it's object and suggested that if sufficient funds could be raised, the purpose would be best answered by the erection of some work of public utility, as a light house on Pedra Branca, in the Straits of Singapore.

Mr. Clarke suggested the founding a Scholarship or Professorship of Navigation; but it was determined by the sense of the meeting, that, as subscriptions were to be invited from all parts of the world, a merely national institution was not to the purpose.

Proposed by Mr. Innes, seconded by Capt. Grant, that the following Gentlemen be appointed as a Committee to carry into effect the objects of the meeting-with power to add their number—viz. Mr. Jardine,—Mr. Dent,—Mr. Wetmore,—Capt. Hine,—Mr. Van Basel,—Mr. Fox, Framjee Pestonjee,—Capt. Young.

Proposed by Mr. Layton, seconded by Mr. Matheson, that it be suggested to the Committee.

"The propriety of establishing an annual examination of the junior Officers, midshipmen and apprentices of ships trading to China, in theoretical and practical Navigation, Algebra, Arithmetic, Practical Astronomy, Naval Mechanics, and other useful subjects—such examinations to be conducted by a Committee of Commanders and Resident Merchants.

Proposed and carried,—That a subscription list be now opened and afterwards to lie at different Mercantile Houses.

Proposed and carried,—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman. (From the *Canton Press*, November, 26.)

Dear Mr. Editor,—It must be very gratifying to every friend and admirer of Horsburgh to witness the handsome and generous manner in which both the Canton Papers have taken up the question of paying a compliment to his memory. Under such auspices, particularly if followed up by the same powerful arm in other quarters, there can be little doubt of the most moderate expectations being realized, while a confident hope may be entertained by the more sanguine.

Would but every man, or body of men, come forward who have benefitted by Horsburgh, not only might funds be raised for the erection of one but a series of Light-houses, all receiving his name. To enlist the multitude in the cause, let the call be loud and searching enough, and it cannot fail of being heard and responded to. The Press will be our most important ally, and the chief those who first take the field. I am, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[*Canton Register, Nov.* 29.

HE IS DEAD—is the only obituary we are able to give of this eminent hydrographer. "They who go down to the sea in ships—who do business in great waters, these see the works of the Lord and his wonders in the deep"—is the appropriate motto of his great Directory, that incomparable work, in which the labors of his life are described by his own hand. Those "directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland, Cape of Good Hope, Brazil, and the interjacent ports, compiled chiefly from original journals at the India House, and from observations and remarks, made during *twenty one years' experience, navigating those seas*," "are his best memoirs, his choicest legacy, his brightest earthly glory. To record him, *the author* of the India Directory, the man has done so much to render safe the highway of nations, is the greatest tribute we can pay to his memory. We admire his works; we lament his death; and heartily reecho the sentiments, which have at once spontaneously burst forth from every part of our community.

The following remarks, signed Nauticus, we introduce with much pleasure, knowing that they come from one, than whom no other person is more worthy, or better qualified to speak, on the points under consideration. He says:—

"The press in Canton with disinterested zeal has most ably advocated the endeavour to keep alive the memory of Captain James Horsburgh, by some work of public utility—emblem of his labors in the cause of science and navigation. *Finis coronat opus.* If you would give the subject a place in your pages, it would be of essential service in not only strengthening and confirming the efforts of your contemporaries generally, but particularly in America, where the name of Horsburgh is justly appreciated: of this a strong earnest is shown in the ready and generous manner in which the cause has been adopted by her citizens now residents in Canton. It has been assigned as a reason why no edition of the Directory has been published in America, that the press there held sufficient a work sacred to the objects and emoluments of the author. Truly therefore may America be called his friend.

"It is much to be regretted that no materials have been given, in any of the periodicals yet arrived here, to assist you in giving interest to what can now be known of him chiefly in his wonderful work. I know him only through many conversations at the India House, and occasional chance-meetings; but I never left him without a strong and increased impression of respect drawn from his kind and willing manner of conveying any information requested of him, and especially from that single-mindedness which seemed to form a marked feature in his character. I have it from a friend, an old resident here and one of his great admirers, that he came to this country as master in one of the Company's ships, the Chichester, Captain Thomas Robinson, and that in the same ship he went home as a passenger at the same commander's table. So that "he came in at the hawse-hole and went out at the cabin window." The ascent of the

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

ladder, not frequently makes the climber grow giddy at the top. Not sot with Horsburgh. The manner in which he bore his rise added one more to the sum of his merits, in lieu of detracting from their number. The motto he has chosen for his great work, may show how his mind was imbued. I deal no farther with this than to point out to you an excellence which, beyond any other, I am sure, will give him a claim on your respect. His habits seemed to be all of the most simple and industrious kind; and I think I have heard him say, not many years before his death, that he walked every day to his home in the country, some four miles from the India House. This spirit of perseverence, even in small things, may be cited as cause and effect of that unwearied deligence, that laborious research, and above all, that ardent, even jealous love of truth, which enabled him to benefit the world by one of the most valuable and useful productions ever issued from the press. There is almost a spirit of adventure manifested in the recital of his own remarks, which might have justified the adoption of another seamen's motto, Falconer, omitting allusion to the catastrophe. He seems to have sailed with a prophetic eye to his future fame, and to have braved the dangers which beset his track, in order to make the risks incurred by himself sources of safety to others. This may be shown in the frequent groundings and strikings recorded of his ship, the 'Anne.' '*Nullum quod tetigit non ornavit*,' has been said in praise of some man of eminence; of Horsburgh it might be paraphrased, *nullum quod monstravit non tetigit—so many were his collisions with hidden dangers.*

"A word on the subject of a light-house, as being considered by many, the best calculated memento to honor the name It would be difficult to fix on any work more cosmopolitan in its nature—a great desideratum in recording services given to the world at large; nor perhaps could any plan be found more akin to the nature of those services. Wherever erected it would be hailed with thanks by all steered by its friendly ray; and in proportion to the stress of the need, would be the gratitude to the name, which in death, as in life, has ever been the seaman's guide. The follower of Zoroaster might suppose the soul of his friend to tenant the light hung out for his direction, and to all time would take a religious interest in rendering the fire perpetual. Bombay was his home in the east, and we may hope the future collections in that quarter will show in what estimation he was held by the princely subscribers to all objects of public utility there residing.

"The site of the light-house or houses (for I hope there will be many) must be left to future decision. The paramount object now is to call the world's attention to the question, and to swell the list of contributors. To this, Mr. Editor, you will give essential aid if you will favor the cause. Should the Straits of Malacca be selected, or any place within their government, the East India Company, whose valued servant Horsburgh was, will with their accustomed bounty give every facility and take on themselves, no doubt, the charge of maintenance. In short, at home and abroad, we hope there may be but one universal alliance, and that all will concur in honoring him who has so much benefitted them.

I am &c.

Canton, December 20th, 1836. NAUTICUS."

We have only space to add, that public meetings have been held; a committee of correspondence appointed; and something more than £4000 already collected, in Canton. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen, namely, W. Jardine, L. Dent, Captain J. Hine, W, S. Wetmore, J. H. Astell, M. J. S. Van Basel, Thom. Fox, Framjee Pestonjee, and Wm. Haylett, honorary Secretary; they have sent forth a circular, which has appeared in the Canton Register and the Canton Press, both of which papers give the subject their entire approbation. Pedra Branca, at the entrance of Singapore Straits, has been named as the site for one of a series of light-houses, which it is hoped may ere long rise in the Eastern seas.

(*Canton Repository, December* 1836.)

We noticed some months ago (for we could not prove it) the probable influence of Russia in Peking against British interests.

That the public mind of Europe is alarmed by some of the movements—perhaps designs—of that empire is manifest from what has already been so ably written on the subject by Urquhart—and by the publication of the secret treaty of Unkiar Khulessi in Quins' voyage down the Danube.

But those who grasp at greater power than the intentions of providence have committed to their charge—that the evident designs of rational liberty for nations, which are so clearly the will of the creator, from what we must know if we contemplate the material would and read the history of the human race,—the progressive state, the clearer understanding of the objects of human government, leading men onward to an end which, perhaps, the best and wisest amongst men have not yet conceived,—such proud wishes must necessarily fail in the unholy pursuit. With this conviction in our minds we feel confident that while the Press is anywhere free the dominations of the older world will never be again established.

China is a world of itself and the opinion we have above asserted does not apply to the most ancient government of this Globe, but, with her parental despotism—so dear to tyrants—it is not improbable that the geographical and moral neighbourhood of the territories and sentiments of Russia may lead to a combination of two of the most numerous nations and most despotic governments now existing—perhaps Austria should be excepted.

An old treaty now observed between two such government, cannot therefore, be made too general known; nor be uninteresting to such of our readers who have not seen the number of the *Portfolio*, from which we have republished it.—*Canton, Register, December*, 2*d*.

AMING.—At 2 P. M. yesterday the unfortunate and tortured Aming was brought out of the city under a guard, wearing a heavy wooden coller, and placed at the gate of Howqua's hong, where he is to remain two days, and then to be moved to Mowqua's gate for the same time, and so on through the whole tairteen hongs.

The crime brought against Aming is the smuggling of sycee—undoubtedly a crime in a native, and the turpitude of which is greatly encreased at the present time, when the late strict official warnings on the subject are considered. But it must also be considered that his confession of his guilt has been wrung from him by torture: an Englishman, therefore, considers him innocent. No bounds, then, can be set to our just and burning indignation at the treatment he has received at the hands of the local government. We have heard that he was beaten with the bamboo six different times, until the very flesh although before a stout and well-looking man, was wasted from his body. O ye celestials! this is your justice, this is your mercy!

We know that our own penal code has many and great faults; we know that torture is still inflicted in Europe; but with the exception of Russia and China—twin and neighbouring brothers—we do not know of any state that makes pretension to universal dominion or perfect government. The knout of Russia and the bamboo of China are a pair of instruments with which more than two thirds of the human race are governed in slavery.

It should not be forgotten by the Foreigners that Aming was and is a hongmerchant—a partner in a hong; and we have little doubt that his severe punishment and degrading exposure are not without an intended effect on their feelings, as well as a warning to his brother hongmerchants.

We have heard that the severest measures are to be taken to put down the opiumtrade; that the government are building new fast-boats, to be stationed at Lintin and elsewhere: all powerful, all pervading money will, we doubt not, neutralize this new-found zeal for the observance of the laws; but guilty or innocent, what is to recompense Aming?—*Canton, Register Jan.* 3.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

REGIMENTAL DEPOTS.

The economy of forming two more Provisional Battalions,—one for the regiments in America and the West Indies, the other for the regiments in the Mediterranean, St, Helena, Cape, and Mauritius, adding the depots of the corps in Ceylon to the Provisional Battalion at Chatham,—is so obvious, that Lord Howick purposes including it among other arrangements to be submitted next session. Instead of having regiments divided into six service and four depot companies as at present, by forming two Provisional Battalions nine companies could be sent abroad and one skeleton company returned at home to recruit, as is the case for regiments in India and New South Wales. The four company-depot system is troublesome, inefficient, partial, productive of some feeling between the two parts of a regiment, and uselessly expensive.

At present the expense incurred by two depots of four companies would nearly cover the expense of two provisional Battalions; for each depot has an Acting Adjutant, Acting Paymaster, and Acting Staff Serjeants, &c. &c. Now the expense of a Provisional Battalion is, for one Commanding Officer, one Adjutant (acting) one Quartermaster (acting), and one Surgeon. The District Paymaster might, as at Chatham, pay the battalion.

We have thus hinted at the saving which Lord Howick purposes to effect, but cannot be expected to enter into the details. Our regiments abroad, with nine companies, will be efficient; at present, with six only, they are so weak as to be almost useless. If the authorities at the Horse Guards do not oppose this measure, it will probably take effect early next year, and a considerable saving in the estimates be made, while our good old system of keeping up the unity of a regiment, and thereby its *esprit*, will be restored. We well know how averse the late Duke of York was to the "Torrens' depots," and we feel assured that at the Horse Guards generally that system was never approved. We have seen Adjutants employed at the four company depots who knew nothing of their profession who could neither march nor even *walk* or *talk* like military men: yet, under such youngsters, it was that recruits were supposed to be formed, and sent out perfectly instructed soldiers to the service companies. The system has been fairly tried, and, we believe, contrary to private opinion against it in a high quarter, ably and generously supported. But Sir John Macdonald is a far better and more practical soldier than Sir Henry Torrens ever was. The one came from the school of Whitelock, the other from that of Sir John Hope—*Naval and Military Gazette, October* 8.

THE ECONOMICAL PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

The object of this work is to state the facts connected with the general economical condition of society, so as to point out in what particulars we have advanced, retrograded or remained stationary as far as such matters can be shown by mere statistics. The period embraced is from the year 1800 to the present time. The subjects to be treated of are Population, Production, Interchange, (meaning "internal and external communication, trade, currency, wages, &c.") Public Revenue and Expenditure, Consumption, Accumulation, Moral Progress, (embracing crime, education, literature, and the fine arts,) and the extent and condition of our Colonies and Foreign Dependencies. The author, Mr. G. Porter, is favourably known to the public as the writer of some works relating to Tropical Agriculture and as the compiler of the tables of Revenue, Population, &c., published by the Board of Trade. So that in addition to the general knowledge and skill of the statist, he possesses some peculiar official sources of information; which on the subject of expenditure, however, are not very likely to conduce to fulness of statement or freedom of opinion.

The subjects of the present volume are only two, Population and Production. The plan of the undertaking, so far as an opinion can formed from a part, consists in first taking a general view of the subject and then endeavouring to exhaust the sub-divisions into which it can be resolved. Thus, the first chapter of Population states the whole number of people, the rate of their increase as shown by the four returns of the present century, the proportion of males to females, births to deaths, and marriages, and so forth. The second chapter deals with medical statistics; of whose insufficiency Mr. Porter makes great complaint, The occupations of the people are handled in the third, and pauperism in the fourth chapters; the fifth deals with emigration and is the most meagre of the whole. As regards execution, the tabular statements form of course the nucleus of the work; but they are placed in a pretty considerable framework of text which sometimes points to the deductions to be drawn, sometimes modifies statistics by reason, and sometimes unfolds the author's own theories or projects upon the topic before him,—for example, in the close of his chapter on Emigration where he suggests the transportation of convicts to the Canadas!—as if the mere proposal, however plausible, to turn those colonies into a penal settlement, would not raise a storm about out ears, that would put an end to the proposition by ending our dominion.

In a critical sense, a work of this kind must be judged by what it does, not by what it leaves undone. Completeness in statistics is at present impossible, simply because the materials as miserably deficient, and even from those which are at his disposal, the statist must select such as best support the points he is about to treat of; and in selection there is always the risk of omission. The true test of a statistical publication is its utility as a work of reference; for which purpose, we have not yet had occasion to use Mr. Porter's Progress. The next best recommendation, we are enabled to give—in reading the volume we have felt *satisfied*: the facts necessary for the complete view of the subject seem to be there.

Of course such a book is neither adapted nor intended for quotation; but we will note a few facts which struck us as we read. Thus, from 1700 to 1750, the population of England and Wales only increased at the rate of 17 2-3 per cent.; from 1750 to 1800, the increase was 52 1-10 per cent.; whilst in the first thirty years of the present century, (1801 to 1831,) we have advanced at the rate of 56 3-5 per cent In France, there is a progression, but nothing like that of England: in forty years from 1791 to 1831, the increase has been only 23¼ per cent.; and although something must be allowed for the massacres of the Revolution and the wars of the Empire, the effects are not so great as might have been imagined, and nothing compared to the poor living of the people; for, from 1791 to 1817, the numerical increase was in round numbers 2,800,000, and from 1817 to 1831 only 3,300,000,—a striking proof, after every allowance for the difference in the two periods, of the constant tendency that exists to replenish the earth. These results in both countries are no attributable to an increase of births; "for in fact, the births, if calculated with relation to the numbers of people, have diminished, but to a diminished proportion of deaths." In France, the deaths in 1817 were 1 in 39 1-8; in 1834 they were 1 in 41. England, the results are fuller and more gratifying. In 1700, 1 died in 39 4-5; in 1730, the value of life had fallen considerably, the deaths being 1 in 31 1-10; in 1750 it had pulled up again 1 in 40 2-5. There was a slow but very gradual improvement till 1785, when 1 in 41¾ died. After this date the advance was quicker, and by 1800 the deaths were only 1 in 47¾; in 1811, they were 1 in 53¾; in 1820, 1 in 60½. In 1831, life had dropped again, 1 dying in 58½. The following table will show at a glance the proportion of deaths, marriages, and births, to the whole population in the principal states of Europe. It is singular that Norway, with such an ungenial soil and climate, should rank the highest: but then, she has a *Radical* constitution!

PLACES.	Proportion of Annual deaths to the whole Population.	Proportion of Annual births to the whole Population.	Proportion of Annual Marriages to the whole Population.	Average Number of Children to a Marriage.
EUROPE.				
Norway....	1 in 54	1 in 28	1 in 119	....
Sweden.....	1 in 41½	1 in 29	1 in 117½	3 3-5 to 4 1-6
Russia.....	1 in 25 92-100	1 in 23 36-100	1 in 132	3 to 4
Denmark...	1 in 40	1 in 34	1 in 123	3 27-40
Mecklenburg.....	1 in 46½	1 in 27	1 in 124	4
Saxony....	1 in 34½	1 in 24 4-5	1 in 131	....
Wurtemburg	1 in 31 1-3	1 in 27 1-10	1 in 147	4 3-10
North Holland.....	1 in 30 6-10	1 in 30 7-10	1 in 122 9-10	5 1-10
Belgium....	1 in 43	1 in 30	1 in 144	4 72-100
France.....	1 in 39 6-10	1 in 32 4-10	1 in 131 6-10	4 7-100
Azores.....	1 in 48	1 in 19	....	3 to 4
Genoa.....	1 in 28 4-7	1 in 20	1 in 166	....

Notwithstanding the facts just stated with regard to the improvement of life in England, it is singular that medical statistics, so far as they go, do not warrant any conclusions favourable to the advancement of what Mr. Porter calls "curative art." The returns from St. Bartholomew's Hospital embrace a period of fifty years: divided into quinquennial periods, there is only a difference of ½ per cent. between the deaths in the first period and the last From 1790 to 1794, the average number of deaths per cent. was 7-76; from 1825 to 1830, they were 7-25. In two other London Hospitals, the cures were less; at two country ones, very much greater. Taking the average of five years ending in 1833, and 1834, the proportion of deaths at the London Hospital was 11-44 per cent.; at St. George's 11-19 per cent., at the Manchester Infirmary, 7-16 per cent.; and at the Liverpool Infirmary, only 5-57 per cent Mr Porter advances no reasons for this difference; nor, indeed is it easy to assign any. The casualties and diseases would seem likely to be as severe at Liverpool or Manchester as at London, and the air not so much better as to cause such a great discrepancy. Had the London Hospital stood alone, the poverty of the neighbourhood, and its vicinity to the Docks and the Pool, might have partly caused a greater mortality; but there is only a half per cent. between that institution and aristocratic St. George's. If we knew the interior economy of the Provincial Hospitals some light might be thrown upon the subject. In London all the medical officers reside out of the institutions and many of them miles away. In cases of very severe accident, the patient may frequently die before they could possibly arrive. Is there at the two Country Infirmaries a resident surgeon with authority to act the moment the patient is brought in?

Quitting this digression, and turning to insanity, the treatment of this deplorable malady seems, contrary to the general opinion, not to have improved at all. At least, during the first ten years after the establishment of St. Luke's (1751 to 1760), the centesimal proportion of males cured was 44-4, and of females 48-8; whilst from 1821 to 1830 it had sunk to males 33-2, and females 41-3. A somewhat similar remark may be hazarded as to the smallpox. At the beginning of the last century, the deaths within the bills of mortality, from that disease, were 65 in the 1000; in 1823 they were 23,—which, considering the alleged improvements in the mode of treating it, and the extensive spread of vaccination, is not so great as might have beenexpected. It must be borne in mind, however, that the ravages of the disorder were often periodical, as from 1770 to 1779, when the deaths were 102 in the 1000; and that during the present century the decrease has been steady. Comparing the disease with itself, there are only conjectural grounds for gratulation. Looking at the last forty years—the period of Jenner's discovery—"the applications for admission into the Smallpox Hospital are now as numerous as ever, and the proportion of cures steadily though by no means rapidly advancing." The following extract embraces the whole of the facts with Mr. Porter's comments; to which we may add, that an inspection of the first table will show, that notwithstanding the decrease of the disorder in extent and perhaps in virulence it still retain its old character of prevailing more at one period than another.

	Admitted.	Died.	Proportion of deaths
1794 to 1803 ..	2,007 ..	614 ..	30-5 in 100
1804 to 1813 ..	1,330 ..	410 ..	30-8 ....
1814 to 1823 ..	1,336 ..	389 ..	29-1 ....
1824 to 1834 ..	2,810 ..	759 ..	27. ....
	7,483	2,172	29.

If the last decennary period were divided it would be seen that, in the five years from 1830 to 1834, the cases were 1189, and the deaths 294, being in the proportion of 24-7 in each 100; while in the last two years of the series the numbers are—

1833—242 admitted, 47 died, proportion of deaths 19-4 in 100
1834—165 .. 22 .... 13-3 ..

The favourable result of these two years may possibly have been accidental, but accidents of this nature do not occur in regular progression through so long a period as forty years; and the statement above given fully bears out the opinion expressed in regard to the comparative mildness of the disorder as it now exists, and the degree in which medical treatment has been successfully applied in arresting its ravages.

We suspect that this last remark solves the whole riddle of medical statistics. Life on the average has a greater value now than formerly, because Hygiene is better understood and practised. Our houses are better ventilated, built, and furnished. Our habits are more cleanly and more temperate than of yore. Greater precautions are taken against infectious diseases; popular knowledge and prompter advice perhaps enable acute disorders to be oftener nipped in the bud. Hence the range of some diseases is limited; and many are rendered "milder," because the fuel on which they fed has been extended, although more live who are born. When matters get serious, the respective proportions of dead and cured are pretty much the same as ever: when Death and the Doctors are fairly pitted, the child of Sin and Satan is as triumphant as heretofore.

We had noted several curious points connected with the occupations of the people, and a fact or two upon pauperism and emigration; but we must stop here. The statist and the student of political economy required no hints as to the uses of such a work. The general reader will see from these specimens the account to which it may be turned. It may be as well however to inform both classes, that we break off at the 50th page, leaving six-sevenths of the volume untouched,—*Spectator. Oct.* 8.

VIOLET THE DANSEUSE.

Mr. Woodville earned his subsistence by playing on the violoncello; luckily for him, he played uncommonly well, and he was luckier still in having his talent appreciated and well remunerated. He easily obtained engagements at one or other of the great theatres, and generally formed one of the orchestra at the King's Theatre.

In his line of life Woodville would have been rich, but, like many professional men, he was extravagant and, to his credit be it said, generous,—so that, though never very poor, he was only rich sometimes. His chief object, his delight, was—his only child—Violet.

Mrs. Woodville had been a beauty, and was still in tolerable preservation. She was very much like most other women,—having the coquetry, the caprice, the silliness and acuteness, agreeableness and weak-mindedness, common to the generality of her sex,—judging, at least, from all those with whom I happen to have been acquainted.

She was an actress of rather a first class and personated ladies, and confidentes, (those that gave advice,) and did speaking queens remarkably well; on the whole, Mrs. Woodville was much looked up to by the managers, for she was never vulgar, the thing most difficult to avoid on the English stage. Her pronunciation and her gestures never made the nerves of better bred people quiver with annoyance, or harrowed up their minds with disgust. She was always welldressed.—In short, on or off the stage, Mrs. Woodville was a very tolerable fine lady.

And now to talk of Violet, one of the prettiest creatures that ever was seen.

It may be as well to say, by way of parenthesis, that her real name was Violante,—at least, such was the name by which her mother had her christened. But her father thought it much to long, and said it was better to call her Violet.

With no reason that a special Providence should interfere;—without a governess—an angel that I know of,—or even a master in chancery, to look after her education, it should follow that Violet must needs have her ideas tinged, and her understanding improved, as it might be, by the class of people with whom she lived. She was, besides, not a little spoiled both by her parents and by M. Dupas.

In the estimation of these persons, the young lady's education had been immensely attended to, and Violet was really very accomplished, more thoroughly so perhaps than many damsels of greater pretensions, because her friends were fonder and prouder of her in proportion as her progress flattered their self-love. Violet seemed to know this by instinct, and the consciousness increased her desire to play, to sing, to speak French and Italian,—and to dance *en artiste*.

Her early education had been received in a French convent, and she had at this period returned home for good, about a year, and was now devoting a large portion of her time to achieve the ambitious views of M. Dupas, who fully intended her to become a first-rate opera dancer. His own early days had worn away in that profession, but, having somehow grown wealthy, he now only gave lessons to the rising generation in a few great families, whose society, he said, he thought it worth his while to cultivate,—and devoted his leisure hours *con amore* to foster the talent of Violet Woodville.

The Woodvilles and M. Dupas were old friends, and, having no child of his own, theirs had become his pet more or less, from the day of her birth. Since her return from France he had requested permission to instruct her in an art he thought sublime. Her parents were quite undetermined about letting Violet do any thing; *i. e.* any thing that was to look like a regular profession. It was more than half vanity on both their parts, which made them give a sort of tacit assent to their child's one day or other making her début on the boards of the King's Theatre.

Mrs. Woodville, notwithstanding the way she talked *sensible*, in the first page of our story, did look forward to this scheme as to a probable means of Violet's winning the heart of some rich heir apparent, who would propose to her immediately; and Mr. Woodville liked the prospect, especially when Dupas inflamed him with the glory of being looked up to, as being the father of the first *danseuse* at the Opera.

Heirs apparent too came floating down the stream of his imagination, with this difference between him and his wife, that they occupied the back-ground of his mental picture, whilst with her they stood most glaringly in the foreground.

Of course Violet should only be permitted to accept some very particular engagement with the Laporte of the day, and then only if it did not fatigue her too much, and, moreover, only if she liked it; "for," said Mr. Woodville, "my little Violet shall not dance, or do any thing else that does not please her."

And, in the meantime, nine hours a day were often devoted to practising her steps.

Alas!

Violet was one fine spring morning greatly engrossed by her studies—by her dancing, that is to say, which was at present her great study—when she was interrupted by a tap at the door. The blithe voice with which she answered "come in!" announced the expectation of seeing a desired object.

A young lady threw open the door, who presented a striking contast to Violet.

She was an uncommonly handsome brunette, with regular features, and a round full face, brilliant eyes, and glossy black hair and eye-brows, united with a very coquetish expression. As to figure, she had what is called a very fine one, according to some people's method of expressing themselves, at least; but it is as well, as I have heard these terms applied to monuments in petticoats, to specify that the young lady in question had not at all that sort of anatomy. Her *tournure* was graceful though somewhat theatrical, (habit, had become a second nature, perhaps,) and her white satin hat, her light-coloured, beautifully fitting silk gown, her *ponceau* scarf, her lemon-coloured kid gloves, and an exquisite *chaussure*, finish the sketch I wish to give of Emily Norris—Miss Emily Norris, to speak with more respect.

Violet was standing in the midst of her apartment, a little out of breath; her costume at that moment consisted of a white dimity petticoat, skirt rather short, short sleeves and a handkerchief round her neck. Her back hair was twisted into as small a compass as it well could be, and a pair of white satin slippers (not so *very* white) completed her attire.

At this period Violet Woodville was about seventeen, and uncommonly beautiful. Her face was of an oval contour, her complexion clear, and with a rich colour, exactly the pink of pink of the peach—which is no exaggerated description of many an English complexion.

Her features were regular and full of expression, in which I am apt to think regular features are often deficient. Her eyes were very large, bright and lovely as the gazelle's. It was not easy to define their colour, but a light hazel would be the shade they were nearest to. She had a profusion of light brown hair, to ornament well a little Grecian-formed head that would have served a goddess.

The impression she gave at first sight was that of a beautiful Hebe, with a soul full of mirth and *malice*; while the extreme quickness of her eye denoted a discernment of intellect which the finely-cut contour of her mouth confirmed; and when Violet Woodville laughed, the joyous intelligence that lit up her countenance rendered it inconceivably handsome.

Her figure was tall but slight, though rather inclined to *embonpoint*. She was formed with perfect symmetry: her limbs and her little feet were particularly striking from their beauty.

Graceful by nature as well as art, it was not easy to dream of anything fairer among woman-kind than Violet Wooville,—even there as she stood in her dimity petticoat, to receive her friend.

Miss Norris looked nineteen or twenty, and twenty she was. Great was the friendship between her and Violet. They had been together at the French convent, and similar connexions and pursuits had since kept up their intimacy; only superior years, and superior knowledge, (as Violet thought,) made her look up to Emily Norris with considerable deference.

"My dear Emily,' and "my dear Violet, how glad I am to see you," were the sort of greetings that flowed profusely for five minutes, and then the young ladies drew chairs and sat down.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

"So, you are still going on with old Dupas, said Miss Norris.

"Oh, yes; but Papa and Mamma have determined nothing about me yet."

"Well, Violet, I wonder you allow that to go on. What's the use of your eternal practising of these steps, and wearing yourself to a threadpaper, with no one but old Dupas to have the pleasure of it? What's the use of all you have learnt, if it is to be done no good with? or how are you ever to have any luck, if you are not to be seen? Why, you ought to have been out these two years, I declare. You should have beheld me the other night in the new ballet! I had thunders of applause.—Did I describe my dress to you? I believe I did. My parts, you know, are mere acting, a sort of dumb show, which I do not find too fatiguing, and that is the line I advise you to adopt. Many people think me quite equal to Brocard.—I am not engaged on Saturday: Mamma has made Laporte give her one of the boxes on the fourth tier, but we have asked him to supper afterwards, as well as the new singer, Madamme ——. I forget her name: you will all come, I hope. I expect it to be pleasant; Mamma will sing one of two songs out of the new opera, and we have asked a good many people."

"Oh, I shall like it of all things," replied Violet, "But do tell me, Emily, when did you see Mr. Harcourt last?—yesterday, as you hoped?"

"Yes, I saw him yesterday."

"Well?"

"Why don't know what to say. He is undoubtedly very much struck with me, and is quite aware he must marry me, or give me up. I do not know what to think. Oh, dear Violet! what I would give to marry a gentleman! and I certainly think I ought, with my pretensions, after all—and I am sure other people often think so, who see me, that is. At all events, I hope you will do well, Violet," added Miss Emily, with much sentiment.

Violet coloured.

"But tell me, Emily, what is poor Mr. Larray doing? Is he not very unhappy?"

"Most wretched, I do believe; and so am I too, when I think of him: but of course, if I can get Mr. Harcourt to propose, I must not think any more about Henri. After all, with the education Mamma has given me, and with the sort of *succès* I now have at the Opera, he cannot wonder I should make—I mean, he cannot wonder that I should feel, and Mamma too, that, though Mr. Harcourt is a gentleman, and all that, that still he may propose to me, and that then Mamma of course intends I should accept him. But is it not awkward—Henri, as well as Harcourt, is asked to supper on Saturday?"

"Indeed!—then what will you do?"

"Oh," replied the young lady, with a laugh, "leave that to me; I can make Larray believe anything; and then as to Mr. Harcourt, he is immensely conceited; I know he thinks all this time I am dying for him."

"Good heavens, Emily! but how lightly you do talk of a person you wish to marry!"

"And who would not wish it in my situation? A nice difference it will be to me all my life, whether I am to be a Lady, or whether I have to dance for bread; besides the not being able to get all the things I should like—whether I have a carriage, or go without—or get all my hats from Madame Carson's, or go on with Cérise, whom, as it is, I mean to leave off.—Of course I wish to marry Harcourt."

"But you do not care for him, I believe, at all?"

"Oh, I care for him quite enough: besides that is nothing—why, I would marry Henri to-morrow, if he were the *primo tenore*; but as it is, the thing would be folly, Mamma says, though I think him charming; and I only wish he was Harcourt; but he—Mr. Harcourt, I mean—is such an uncertain person; sometimes he is so cold, and at times so capricious—so different from Henri, who is all love, gaiety, and devotion. Ah!"

Emily Norris paused, and for a breif moment looked almost softened. "Ah!" she continued, "and then he is so handsome!—Well, well, there is one thing I shall have if Mr. Harcourt marries me; I shall triumph over that audacious little Cèleste, who dared to insult me by walking before me to the dressing-room the other night, at the Opera, as if I had not the right to walk before a second-rate thing (for that is what she is) like her! She is handsome, that little Cèleste, and can't endure me or Mamma; because, you know, Mamma is very particular with whom we associate; and Céleste has no longer the best of characters."

"Indeed! what a pity; she has pretty manners."

"Those French girls always have; and they are great hypocrites."

"Mrs. Norris says she is waiting below, Miss, for you to go to rehearsal, she says, Miss," interrupted a maid, thrusting in her head at the half-opened door.

"For heaven's sake, dearest Violet," said Miss Emily, as she rose to depart, "do made that girl leave off saying 'Miss'; it is so horrid vulgar"

"Oh, certainly; but I did not know it was," answered Violet, innocently.

MISCELLANEA.

The opposition—which party always affected to treat Dundas as a venal deserter, who, after successively quitting Lord North and Lord Shelburne, had only attached himself to Mr. Pitt from the suggessions of a well-weighed and calculating ambition,—emptied their quiver of lampoons and satire upon him. But they found his hide impenetrable; fenced with good-humour, protected by great abilities, strength of character, and corresponding manliness of mind. The "Rolliad" holding him up to public reprobation, describes Dundas as a man

"Whose exalted soul
No bonds of vulgar prejudice controul
Of shame unconscious in his bold career,
He spurs that honour which the weak revere.
For, true to public virtue's patriot plan,
He loves the *minister*, and not the *man*
Alike the advocate of North and wit,
The friend of Shelburne, and the guide of Pitt."

Nor did his political enemies satisfy themselves with inveighing against his tergiversation, and the interested versatility with which he supported three different administrations, in three successive years. They pursued him into private life, and depictured him as a determined votary of pleasure. In one of the "Political Eclogues," entitled "*Rose*, or the Complaint," parodied from Virgil's "Formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin," and published in 1785; the author, observing on the predilections of some distinguished persons about London, well known by their gallantries, says,

"What various tastes divide the fickle town!
One likes the fair, and one admires the brown.
The stately, Queensb'ry; Hinchinbrook, the small:
Thurlow loves servant-maids; Dundas loves all."

Notwithstanding this intellectual artillery perpetually discharged on him, he kept firm his steady way; looking, like Jenkinson, straight forward to the British peerage, as the distant, but certain remuneration of his public exertions. Nor could Pitt have discovered a more able, efficient, laborious, and eloquent coadjutor than Dundas, if he had sought throughout his majesty's dominions. That he wanted the correct and measured deportment, the elevated disinterestedness, and the insensibility or superiority to female seductions, by which qualities the first minister was distinguished, we must admit: but he possessed, on the other hand, many endowments of mind, or of disposition, vainly sought in the chancellor of the exchequer. Dundas manifested more amenity of manner, more placability of temper, more facility of access; a more yielding, accommodating, and forgiving nature. If Pitt subdued, Dundas conciliated, adversaries. The latter, who had received his political education, and imbibed his parlimentary habits, under Lord North; breathed a more liberal spirit, more comprehensive in its embrace, and more calculated to gain or to disarm his opponents. Pitt was undoubtedly capable of firm and fervent friendships; yet Dundas, with less sincerity, acquired more general good will. Pitt was cold and repulsive: Dundas invited approach. The former seldom made advances, mingled a gravity or a constraint even with his civilities, seemed to weigh his expressions, rarely provoked or prolonged conversations, and speedily retired into himself. The latter was always communicative; and the lineaments of his countenance, open, as well as gay, facilitated his objects, even when he most concealed his purposes. Pitt appeared as if made to withhold, Dundas to confer, ministerial favours, Many of those recompences or remunerations, denominated in vulgar language *jobs*, unfortunately necessary among us in order to keep adherents in good humour, and which flowed from the state fountain in Downing-street, were distributed, not by Pitt, but by the treasurer of the navy.—*Wraxall's Memoirs.*

The gunner, upon trial relied principally for his defence upon the evidence of a female who had been present at the quarrel. She was called into court; her appearance was anything but prepossessing. Past the meridian of life, very plain, and deeply seamed with the small-pox, still she strove to make amends for lack of personal charms, by dressing in the most tawdry finery; a tremendous *toque* formed of a cotton handkerchief covered her head, large glass beads surrounded her neck, and flounces innumerable terminated her drapery. She advanced with becoming timidity to the table.

The oath to speak the truth: "la verite, rien que la verite," she delivered with a theatrical voice and gesture. She was desired to be seated.

"Votre nom, madame?" inquired the president.

"Mademoiselle, s'il vous plait, mon capitaine."

"Milles pardons, ma'mselle; votre nom?"

"Hortense, Lucrece, Justine, Marie, Saint Remy."

The sponsorial and paternal appellations being duly entered on the records of the proceedings, the president continued.

"Votre profession, ma'amselle?"

Saint Remy rose from her chair, surveyed, with a leer, the members of the court; then, dropping a betwitching courtesy, in silvery accents, replied, "Fille publique, messieurs, à vos services."

So honest and ingenuous an avowal of her station in society commanded respect; although it was with difficulty that we repressed our laughter.

The lady gave her evidence in the most straightforward and lucid manner. She evidently entertained a favourable opion of monsieur the cannonier, and held his prosecutor in excessive scorn. The complainant, interrupting the chain of Ma'amselle's evidence, addressed her rudely.

"You know well I was struck with great violence by the Englishman; you cannot deny that he beat me."

"He did you infinitely too much honour!" was the reply of the incensed Lucrece.

"You were the cause," continued the enranged little man. "I wonder how any Englishman could be so depraved as to associate with such a hideous wretch as you are."

Scarcely deigning to look upon a man capable of such want of gallantry, she cast an appealing glance on the assembled officers, saying.

"Je ne suis pas belle, messieurs! mais j'ai beaucoup de sentiment!"—*Hill's Recollections.*

We have the pleasure this week, of announcing the arrival of H. B. M. Sloop of War Acteon the Rt. Hon. Lord Edward Russell, Commander, from England, via South America, and the Marquesas Islands; we are assuredly fortunate, in these latter days, in an abundance of good things: Enterprise.—Peacock.—La Bonite.—Acteon! What a glorious list!?—*Sandwich Island Gaz., Oct.* 29.

While I was sauntering along the High street the next day, I was accosted by two young gownsmen, whom I had formerly known and *pouched* at Eton. They pressed me so much to join their wine party in the evening, that I was obliged to consent, although I endeavoured duly to impress upon them how much an old fellow, like myself, would be out of his element in the society of a number of jolly youngsters. All my arguments, however, were of no avail, and at the appointed hour I repaired to—College. I found a large party assembled, and a table covered with wine, glasses, and an expensive dessert. My companions were gay and joyous, and amused me much with college anecdotes and Oxford puns. Some of the latter I had heard before, though I took especial care duly to express my approbation, as if in total ignorance of their antiquity. Indeed I have observed that a genuine Oxford pun is handed down from year to year for the benefit of all new corners, and probably many of the *freshmen*, on hearing one of these for the first time, repeat it as if it had just been altered by one of the ruining wits of the day. I heard, however, two or three which were new to me, and trust they will prove so to my readers. At all events, they will serve to remind me of the joyous reception they met with from my young companions.

A wealthy and well known London brewer thought proper to join a pack of fox hounds one day, and on the occasion appeared with monstaches. He was well mounted and dressed in a very conspicuous manner. A French nobleman who was present, and was struck by his appearance, asked Lord A. if he was not *un grand militaire*. No' replied his Lordship, 'il n'est qu'un Chevalier de'-Molre.'

A well known poet sacrificed too liberally to Bacchus one evening at the Athenæum, and was led home by an acquaintance of his who was in a more sober state. The day had been wet, and the kennels were full of water. The poet fell into one of them, and pulled his companion after him, who exclaimed, in allusion to one of the poet's lines.

'It is not I-ser rolling rapidly, but *we*-sir'

An old gentleman while handing his snuff box round a table, boasted much of its antiquity, and said that it had been a hundred years in his family. 'Has it?' restored a wit, 'then it is only a sentry (century) box after all.'

Coleman being asked what he thought of John Kemble in Don Felix, answered, that there was too much of the Don, and too little of the Felix'

A race-horse named Dawn-of-Day, won several stakes, and his owner, thinking he should get a large sum for him, determined to sell him, and told a friend of his intention. 'You will never get any thing for him' replied he 'his name will damn him'. 'How so' (said the other, 'he has always won in the name he now has? 'No such thing' replied the other; I again say his name will damn him, for every one will take him for a roarer (aurora)?—*Angler's Rambles.*

Catherine Murphy, an old woman, was convicted for feloniously stealing a piece of bacon, value 2s., the property of James Price, cheesemonger, residing at Shoreditch.

The prisoner begged for mercy on account of her large family of eight children.

The Common Sergeant said he very much doubted that she had any children at all; she had been twice before convicted for a similar offence.

A man in the gallery here exclaimed, "I say, your honour, I knows that here homen, and that she has got four kids."

The Common Sergeant, in a loud voice, "Who are you?" (This grave use of a phrase which forms the slang of the day, created roars of laughter throughout the Court, which lasted for several minutes.) After it had somewhat subsided, the man answered, "Why, I be Tom Flight, your Honnor, and I get my living by honest your Honnor, and works for a highly] respectable tradesman residing in Clerkenwell, your Honnor, and that is more than those ha ir chaps (pointing to the counsel) can say." (Renewed laughter, in which the Court rejoined.)

The Court said that they would not transport the prisoner this time, but cautioned her, if she ever appeared at that bar again, that she would be sent out of the country for life.—*John Bull.*

It is curious how generalized American talent has become of late.—There is Washington Irving, whom we claim as one of our *literati*; there is Cooper, in whom, tho' he has usually published in England, we also claim a vested interest; there is Willis, who, being a cosmopolitan, is almost as much English as American; there is Bryant, whose poems now form "part and parcel" of *English* literature; there is Leslie, who is as much an Enligh as a trans-Atlantic artist; there is poor Newton, who stands in the same predicament; there is Dantforth, the engrave, whose *locale* is at London. But I need not multiply examples. Go where you will, you find American enterprize extending knowledge, and winning bloodless victories in art, science, letters.—Why, it has even reached as far as Turkey! On may 10th, a fine vessel (called *Nusretirjee*, or the *Victorious*,) was launched at Contantinople. She appears to be what Col. Crockett might term "quite a screamer." Think of a greater sailing monster,—"a critter" of the sea—220 feet long on the berth deck, 53 feet beam, and carrying 74 42-pounders. That is, the vessel, although only a frigate, is equal in force to almost any three decker,—and would be far superior in a gale of wind.—The reason is—in a gale, the three decker would be necessitated to shaut her lower ports, and her other guns would be either too high or too low to do much injury; but the frigate, from her immense beam and having no "top weight" would scarcely careen over at all. Sultan Mahomoud, and all his ministers, were at this launch.—The Turkish astronomers had assigned 32 minutes past 5 as the auspicious moment for her going off, and her ship-wright had a tough task to time it to the minute. It is a Mr. Rhodes, an American, who built this vessel. The moment she was launched, the Sultan called him out, complimented him on his success, and presented him with a magnificent decoration in costly brilliants: nor was this all, he asked Mr. Rhodes whether he could build *two* vessels at the same time? Mr. Rhodes briefly replied: "A dozen if I had workmen and timber enough." The Sultan then and there commissioned him to build a three decker, to carry 102 forty-two pounders, and a corvette of 30 forty pounders. The three decker is to be 224 feet long, beams 60 feet, and the corvette 180 feet by 45. Each vessel is to be strong as to be able to blow out of the water any vessel of the same class.—*Am. Paper.*

A few days remedied this evil; and it was resolved to invite Generals Lambert, Keane, and Power, the latter having arrived, to dine with us, as soon as any thing worthy of being placed before them could be procured.

Most opportunely, a vessel from Bordeaux, bound to New Orleans, was detained off Fort Bowyer, and from her we were able to obtain some excellent hams, besides numerous cases of chateau margaux, *premier qualité*. A fillet of veal, drest in England, preserved in jelly, and soldered down in a tin case, was furnished by Colonel Burgoyne. Thus amply provided, the intended feast was given, to the extreme satisfaction of all parties; if I may except that, on a slight occasion, the dignified demeanour of our principal guest was somewhat ruffled, and thus it happened.

Observing, on our rude sideboard, three or four square glass bottles, he desired a servant to hand him one, anticipating the addition of pickles to his repast; and, helping himself to the expected piccalilly, discovered, to his extreme horror, that he had fished up a young alligator, whose juvenile form, after having been immersed in rum for some days, now lay stiff and sprawling on the plate of the highly-offended general, eliciting shouts of laughter, in which even his own aide-de-camp could not forbear to join. Astonished at observing how unwelcome our mirth appeared I took the blame upon myself, apologizing for not having removed the obnoxious preparation before dinner, and assuring him that no one but myself was aware of the contents of the jar, nor of its being handed to him in time to prevent the untoward result.—*Hill's Recollections.*

Lord Rosslyn had a house at Sandgate for the summer, and was in the habit of going thither with his aide-de-camp, Colonel Walpole, after the military business of the day was over. Turning into the main street, one afternoon, he saw a dragoon galloping along as though pursued by the furies, urging his steed with hand and heels His lordship being well-mounted, quickly overtook the delinquent, and demanded his name; the rider, stopping so short as to throw the animal upon his haunches, replied:—

"Patrick Mulligan, please your honour, of the Third Dragoon Guards, upon a runaway horse."

The readiness of the rascal saved him from punishment; his lordship could not but laugh at the impudent assertion, and cautioning Mr. Mulligan to be more attentive to orders, rode on.—*Hill's Recollections.*

Horticultural Phenomenon.—In October, 1834, we published some interestiug details of the opening of a British tumulus, near Malden Castle, by Mr. Maclean, who found therein a human skeleton, and a portion of the contents of the stomach, containing a mass of small seeds, which neither the operation of the gastric juice, nor the lapse of probably twenty centuries, had sufficed to destroy. Many of these seeds have been subjected to various careful experiments to ascertain whether the vital principle was extinct; and we have the satisfaction of announcing that Professor Lindley has happily succeeded in producing plants from several of these seeds. These plants have confirmed the opinion expressed by the learned Professor, on a first inspection of the seeds, that they were those of the Rubens Ideus, the common raspberry. The plants are now very vigorous, have produced much fine fruit this season, and form an object of the greatest curiosity and attraction to horticulturists. This highly interesting circumstance proves the raspberry to be an indigenous plant in this country, growing, at a very early period and then constituting an article of food.—*Sherborne Journal.*

A plain, practical man is never to be contemned nor undervalued as such; but where the scientific, classical, or generally instructed and accomplished one has no honor nor preference, the country is thereby only proved to be deficient in the ingredients, and behind-hand in the sentiments and attainments, which constitute the loftiest national standard and must embellish and ennoble human nature. The former must be the most common every where, he belongs to the common business of life; he travels as surely within the circle of sound and religious morals and domestic and social affections; but the other is fittest for various spheres of indispensable importance in the whole of a well-ordered commonwealth.

Wonders of chemistry.—Water is composed of an inflammable substance, and a substance which has especial power in supporting combustion. Aquafortis and the air we breathe are made of the same materials.—Potash, soda, lime, and probably all the earths are but *rusts* of metals fined like quicksilver, lighter than water, and which take fire if brought into contact with *ice*. Linen and sugar, and spirits of wine, are so similar in composition that an old shirt can be converted into its own weight of sugar, and the sugar into spirits of wine. Gum, sugar, and starch are composed of the same materials, and both gum and starch are readily convertible into sugar, and in the common process of 'malting,' are always so converted. The curative and strengthening principle of Peruvian bark, the narcotic and poisonous principle of opium, and the poisonous principle of hellebore, are formed of the same materials.

We may hope that the multiplication of classical seminaries, the improvement of colleges, the enlargement of professional education, and other conducive changes which are in progress, will finally advance and determine the standard of merit and utility; since, whatever may be the prevailing doctrines and general practice on this side of the Atlantic, classical instruction is demonstrable the most eligible as a basis for the national mind and reputation. "It so happens," say Dr. Parr, "that my own reading either in ancient or modern books, is not very confined; learning enables men to lay the strongest and broadest foundation for zeal and knowledge; that it qualifies them in the best manner for the duties of public as well as private life; that it prepares them to advance with a firm and steady step, from the refinements of taste, to the researches of philosophy; and above all, that in well-stored and well-disciplined minds it forms a most effectual barrier against the encroachments of those delusive and pernicious principles which have disturbed the repose, and obstructed both the intellectual and moral improvement of the civilized world." But we have not merely the evidence and authority of [illegible] gigantic frame, and indeed all who have [illegible] in the ancient languages, or lo[illegible] them. There is, besides, emphatic te[illegible] had taken a most efficacious lead [illegible] greater part of their lives in the political a[illegible] social world, and who, having been classically educated, could fully judge by their double experience. Thus, Mackintosh, Grenville, Burke, Fox, reciprocate the strain of Parr. "I am earnest in my wish," says Burke, "that critical erudition may live and flourish: for let persons of limited conception think what they will of it, it has ever been and ever must be the first principle of a taste, not only in the arts, but in life and in morals. If we have any priority over our neighbours, it is in no small measure owing to the early care we take with respect to classical education, which cannot be supplied by the cultivation of any other branch of learning, and which makes some amends for many shocking defects in our system of training our youth. It diffuses its influence over the society at large; it is enjoyed where it is not directly bestowed; and those feel its operations who do not know to what they owe the advantage they possess." Charles James Fox observes in one of his letters to Parr—"If I had a boy whom I wished to make a figure in public speaking, I would recommend *Euripides* to him, morning, noon and night, perhaps preferably to Homer and Virgil themselves." A popular speaker with us might find it difficult to imagine how excellence in his art could be connected with the perusal of a Greek tragedian; the greatest of British parliamentary debaters practised no affectation, and expected to be at once understood, when he expressed the idea which we have just quoted, and when he referred familiarly to Homer and Virgil also, as manuals for the youth ambitious of distinction in oratory.

Regal Advice to Letter Writers.—The *Oriental Annual* informs us, that the Mogul Emperor, Baber, in reply to a letter from his son, favoured him with the following comments on his epistle, which may be very serviceable as hints to letter writters of the present day:—"In compliance with my wishes, you have indeed written me letters, but you certainly never read them, you must have found it absolutely impossible, and would then undoubtedly have put them by. I contrived, indeed, to decipher and comprehend the meaning of your letter but with much difficulty, It is excessively confused and crabbed. Who ever saw a moamma (charade) in prose? Your spelling is not bad, yet not quite correct. Your letter may be read; but, in consequence of the far-fetched words you have employed, the meaning is by no means intelligible You certainly do not excel in letter writing, and fail chiefly because you have too great a desire to show your acquirements. For the future you should write unaffectedly, with clearness, using plain words, which would cost less trouble both to the writer and reader."—*Courier, October* 18.

How could the Duke of York make my mother a pepist? said the Princess Mary to Dr. Burnet.—The Duke caught a man a bed with her, (said the Doctor), and then had power to make her do any thing.—The Prince, who sat by the fire, said, Pray madam, ask the Doctor a few more questions.—*Spence.*

Bon mot.—The Emperor Alexander, during the occupation of Paris, was present at the anniversary of one of the hospitals. Plates were handed round for contributions, and they were borne by some of the patrons' wives and daughters. The plate was held to the Emperor by an extremely pretty girl. As he gave his louisd'ors, he whispered, "Mademoiselle, this is for your bright eyes." The girl courtsied and presented the plate again.—"What," said the Emperor, "more?" "Yes, sir," said she, "*I now want something for the poor*" The Emperor, pleased by her ingenuity, repeated, "Go on,—*all your features are petitioners.*"

Handel.—This great composer being in the country and anxious to try someting he had written, engaged a vilage chorister, who undertook to sing at sight. After several trials, however, the rustic songster failed so egregiously, that Handel, losing all patience, burst out with—"Did you not tell me, rascal, you could sing at sight?" "So I can sir," said the man, "but not at *first* sight."—*Morn. Chron.*

"Woman was *of a rib out of the side of Adam*; not made out of his head, to top him; nor out of his feet, to be trampled upon by him; but out of his side, to be equal with him; under his arm to be protected, and near his heart to be beloved,"—*Henry's Commentary on the Bible.*

The Abbe Raynal, and the Abbe Galignani, who were both incessant talkers, were invited to the house of a mutual friend, who wished to amuse himself by bringing them together.—Galignani began the conversation, engrossed it so throroughly, ond talked with such volubility, that Raynal could not find the least opening to introduce a word; but turning to his friend said, in a low voice, "*S'il crache, il est, perdu.*" *If he stops to spit, it is all over with him.*

This adventure gave the Doctor occasion to rail at women. He talked of their frivolity and vanity, and said that unlike men, they were never so happy as when they were looking at themselves in a glass. Mrs. Hastings very quiety and slyly remarked that, in St. James' time, *men* looked in the glass, alluding to the verse, 'like a man beholding his natural face in a glass.' This reply seemed to meet with the approbation of Dr. Hastings, who gave his wife a significant look of commendation, although it produced a kind of groan from Dr. Hunt.—*Angler's Rambles.*

An idea long existed that a ball might produce injury without striking any part of the body. This was supposed by some to arise from the violent commotion produced in the air by the rapid motion of the ball; and by others to depend upon an electrical shock on the parts, in consequence of the ball being rendered electrical by friction in the calibre of the gun, and giving off the electrical matter as it passes by. This, however, is contrary to all our received notions respecting elecricity, Metals can never acquire such a property by friction.

In avowing our total disbelief in the existence of such *wind-contusions*, as they have been called, we are well aware that we shall oppose many very respectable authorities. 'Amicus Plato, sed magis amica Veritas.'—*Medical Jurisprudence.*

The Yacht Club is not about to be dissolved. There have been some little jealousies existing, which, by the secession of Lord Yarborough, may probably be all arranged—at all events, the break-up of the [illegible]-Club is not a necessary consequence of the break-up of his Lordship's establishment.—*John Bull.*

Bombay.—Printed and published for the Proprietors, by Sorabjee Dorabjee, at the Courier Press, No. 9, Church lane, where all communications addressed to the Editor, are received.